

# Albuquerque Weekly Citizen.

VOLUME 1.

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1891.

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## TELEGRAPHIC.

### Dr. Graves' Trial.

Denver, Co., Nov. 24. The trial of Dr. Thatcher Graves for the murder of Mr. Joseph A. Barnoy, to whom he was confidential adviser, commenced in court today. There will be twenty-five witnesses for the state, of which number twelve have been brought from various points in New England. The defendant pleads not guilty. It is understood that the prosecution end has been worked up by the Pinkerton agency, and that an extraordinary chain of circumstantial evidence will be forged by the state. The trial will occupy several weeks.

### United Workmen Case.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 21.—A case which is of interest to members of the Ancient Order of the United Workmen throughout the country, is being argued today before the court of chancery. Hitherto the status of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, have jointly formed one grand lodge jurisdiction. The membership of the order in New Jersey however is larger than that of the other three states combined, and a little while ago, the Jerseyites decided to have a grand lodge of their own. All the arrangements to this end had been made when Post Grand Master Workmen, J. A. Vansant, stepped in and secured a temporary injunction from the court of chancery, restraining the formation of a grand lodge of New Jersey, on the ground that the consent of the other states to the present grand lodge jurisdiction, was first necessary. This declaration is traversed by the members in this state, an argument is being tried today on the question whether the temporary injunction should be made permanent, or should be allowed to expire. The question is of interest to the order everywhere, because it will establish a legal precedent regarding the right of any state which forms a portion of a grand lodge jurisdiction, to get up a grand lodge on its own account, and without the consent of the other states inside its jurisdiction.

### One Italian Count.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 21. From an Italian count and the husband of a young American heiress, to a pauper inmate of the Philadelphia almshouse. This is the transformation that has come over the Count di Montecarlo within twelve months. In that period the count has furnished plenty of material for sensational stories to the press. His wife was Miss Virginia Knox, a Pittsburgh heiress, who secured a divorce from him some time ago, after having had him arrested several times for threats and violence. After the bonds had been surrendered, the count sunk down to such a low financial ebb that he was admitted to the almshouse, and on one or two occasions was committed to the house of correction for breaches of the peace. The ordinary routine work of the almshouse, however, is not to the count's liking, and he recently entered a formal protest, setting forth that he was of a delicate and sensitive nature, that mental work was good enough for peasants, but altogether out of the line of what might be expected from gentlemen, and that he did not propose to lower his dignity by breaking stones, washing floors, or performing any of the other duties which paupers are assigned. Instead of sitting in solemn conclave on this protest, the authorities incontinently turned the count into a cell reserved for insubordinates, and kept him on bread and water until his excessive dignity had somewhat abated. Recently an investigation into his sanity was made, but the physicians declared him to be compos mentis, and he was put back to work.

### A Wise Judge.

New York, Nov. 25.—A dispatch from London says: There was an extraordinary scene to day in Worship street police court, the leading police court of the metropolis. A woman moving in good society, and who is of very delicate health, sued her husband for turning her and her baby out of doors. The defense was that the husband had found letters, indicating that the wife had been intimate with a lieutenant in the army, and who is attached to the medical staff corps. The lieutenant, upon being put on the stand, voluntarily admitted, amid groans and howls from an immense audience, that he had been criminally intimate with the woman. After he had left the witness box, Judge Busby ordered that his evidence be stricken out and scored him in terrible language. Said the judge, "Whatever disgrace may attach to paramours, and however low they may sink, there is one depth of ignominy which even they usually avoid, and that is coming before a court and swearing in public that they have been the recipient of the wife's favors. This was the lowest depth of degradation, and one from which most men would shrink, but when a man has shown himself a scoundrel, his evidence required the closest scrutiny. He had come to the conclusion that there was nothing which bore out the infamous testimony that the lieutenant had given, and consequently he would reject the whole evidence of the mean reckless scoundrel." The lieutenant was mobbed and the judge loudly cheered when they left the court.

### All Fixed for Life.

Philadelphia, Nov. 25.—When George W. Childs, Drexel, son of Anthony J. Drexel, the banker, and heir of George W. Childs, the eminent philanthropist,

## RAILROAD NEWS.

The Santa Fe employees were paid off yesterday.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen will give a ball at Chama this evening.

Conductor Berry came in yesterday afternoon from the west with a train of empty Pullman coaches.

J. C. Hubbard, a passenger brakeman on the north run, has quit the employ of the road and gone east.

Edward Hermann, lately of Posey county, Ind., is the new night man at the railroad station at Springer.

The Union Pacific, Santa Fe and Rio Grande roads are fighting over freight shipments out of Colorado.

C. F. Holton, who recently resigned his position as claim agent for the Atlantic & Pacific, has gone east on business.

Section Foreman McMahon, who has been in the employ of the Atlantic & Pacific for a long time, is on the sick list.

The Wabash earnings for the second week in November show a handsome increase of \$23,208, the total earnings being \$291,303.

Judge W. C. Hazlewood, law counselor for the Atlantic & Pacific, is in Prescott, Arizona, where he is showing courtesies to George Irvin.

George Meyers, yard switchman at Las Vegas, where the weather is excessively cold, has quit, and will visit his mother in New Orleans.

The Union Pacific has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest of the mercenary who removed a rail and caused the wreck of the fast Denver passenger train at Julesburg, Col.

James C. Thompson, a director of the Sedalia First National bank, has been appointed assistant treasurer of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, with headquarters at Sedalia, Mo.

L. C. Haverick, a train collector on the "Big 4" railroad, has been arrested charged with embezzlement. Others, accused also of embezzling tickets and funds of the company, will be arrested.

The merchants and shippers of Chicago have organized an association for the purpose of protection from losses and overcharges in transportation rates and to secure favorable rates from railroads and common carriers.

The much talked of resignation of General Superintendent Duncan, of the Union Pacific road, has at last been confirmed, and is to take effect December 1, and his place is to be filled by W. A. Deuel, who is at present division superintendent of the Rio Grande at Pueblo.

A. D. Thurston, grand chief of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, has resigned his position on account of ill health. He is succeeded by D. G. Ramsey, of St. Louis, heretofore assistant grand chief telegrapher. Mr. Thurston has been appointed editor of the Railroad Telegrapher, the official organ of the order.

It is understood that the National Transportation association will at once apply to the Interstate Commerce commission for an order compelling the railroads to adopt a uniform bill of lading that will be just and fair to the shippers.

In case the commission fail to act promptly, congress will be impetioned to enact a law to that end. The uniform bill of lading adopted by the railroads about a year ago, was altogether in favor of the roads, and alleging this the shippers refused to accept it.

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of any of the cereals. It is safe to estimate that not far from a thousand bushels of the capacity of the one at Norwalk would be required to supply the consumption of sugar and molasses in the United States for ten years.

This would furnish the means of support to a million of inhabitants, and add proportionately to the demand for consumption of the other products of the country. This is predicted on the supposition that a few years in the future the United States will be producing sugar as copiously as Germany and France.

It may take twenty years to reach that stage of saccharine abundance, but there is no reason why it should not be regarded as a part of our manifest destiny.

And in the connection it is interesting to remember that to distract on the southern coast elsewhere in the world, for that matter is better adapted to the successful prosecution of this industry than the valleys of New Mexico, where the peculiar adaptability of the soil to this crop gives a greater yield of beets to the acre, and the perpetual sunshine during the growing season gives to the product a higher per cent of saccharine than can be obtained anywhere else in the country.

Our Thanksgiving is a peculiarly American festival, and inseparably associated with November. In fact, America is the only nation that celebrates an annual national Thanksgiving. Yet it was not until some thirty years ago that by proclamation of President Lincoln it became a general public observance.

This day began to be observed as early as 1821 by Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies in memory of the landing of the Pilgrims, and it was observed at New England generally. The old congress recognized Thanksgiving holiday during the revolution. Washington appointed a day of Thanksgiving to celebrate the adoption of the constitution, and the church of which he was a member, designated some day in November for the observance. Madison proclaimed such a day in celebration of the treaty of Ghent at the close of the war of 1812. But it was only in 1863 that the president of the United States inaugurated a perpetual national Thanksgiving and fixed the last Thursday in November as the day. That appointment was followed by the proclamation of the governors of the several states, and thus it has become an established American festival, partaking of both a religious and a social character, presenting in the mode of its observance the traditional New England feature of prayer and turkey.

There is a constant demand in the business world for competent and reliable men. Learn to do something well, and stick to it, and your success is sure.

The indications are that the smelter enterprise will materialize in a few weeks. Those interested assert that the capital is being secured for the enterprise.

SHILLERS in Ireland have a bad effect on contributions to the home rule cause. During the last month only \$2 have been contributed in the United States.

There is no trouble in Brazil. Only a province is in arms against the government, with 20,000 well-armed men in the field. No trouble at all only a little disturbance.

PORT MARY will not be abandoned, and again the hand will play on the historic plaza and all will be serene and smiling at the territorial capital. This is as it should be.

The trade of Great Britain is continually decreasing, and that of America is continually increasing. Do free traders think this is in spite of the McKinley bill and reciprocity.

SOMEbody has stolen the Texas seal and law from the archives of the secretary of state. It was cheaper to do this than to call the legislature together to adopt a repealing act.

TAMMANY HALL's attempt to control the election of speaker and the organization of the house of representatives is not viewed with unalloyed satisfaction by the democracy of the nation.

NEXT Tuesday the people of Arizona will vote on the adoption or rejection of the proposed state constitution. The vote will be light and no doubt the proposition will receive a majority.

How many persons in life do you meet with who in a business transaction want the odd cent, and yet if you demand the same of them, call you penurious. It is a poor rule that won't work both ways.

CATARINO GARCIA's revolution has sapped over into Texas, and thirty-five soldiers of "the regular army, O." have been sent out to suppress that part of it that has spread across the Rio Grande.

FLORIDA oranges are selling at \$1.15 a box, wholesale, in New York, and retailing at 25 cents a dozen. The Florida orange crop this season is estimated at 3,000,000 boxes. The Florida fruit is said to be beating the Mediterranean orange out of the market.

It is welcome news that Mexico is ready and willing to enter into a reciprocity treaty with the United States. The only articles for which they desire free entry into our ports are coffee and hides. The present exports of these amount annually to \$5,000,000.

POLITICAL conventions began to come west in 1856, when the democrats nominated Buchanan for the presidency. Since that time the republicans or democrats have met in Chicago seven times, in Cincinnati four times and in St. Louis

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The tobacco trust has gotten off more than it can chew.

No tillage ever reached New Mexico. This was a disaster to Kansas people.

The republican national convention will be held at Minneapolis, June 7.

Strike whistles are a hot. Advertise your Christmas goods in this paper.

There is business for only one democratic paper in this city. Which will it be?

Is the beautiful world all men should be thankful for life, health and prosperity.

It would there are several candidates for delegate to congress in southern New Mexico.

Lawson's county reports 120 children enrolled in the public schools. There are 32 teachers employed.

The extent of volcanoes in New Mexico are called colinas. They are so named because they are always dry.

In Arizona votes in favor of statehood next Tuesday, that territory may be made a state by the next congress.

BLAINE's warlike preparations have had the desired effect. Chili has quit talking about sending Patagonia home.

The El Paso board of health has quarantined against San Elizario, which will exist until small pox in that city is eradicated.

The Pueblo Indians should not be allowed citizenship. There are already too many purchasable voters in New Mexico.

The Las Vegas sheet, whose editor is under arrest for choking his aged mother, speaks of the "execrable daily papers" in Albuquerque.

The City of New York does not amount to much any more in American affairs. The west is coming to the front in everything.

St. Louis has a statesman named Slupsky, and Chicago owns one called Joblotzky. A remarkable stand-off in statesmanship.

THANKSGIVING day was generally observed in this city. The weather as usual was warm, the sun shone bright, and the holiday was enjoyed by all.

The holiday trade in this city promises to be immense. The enterprising dealers are receiving larger stocks and letting the fact be known in THE CITIZEN.

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## NEWS ITEMS.

There are twenty-seven royal families in Europe.

There are said to be about 400 gypsies in the North American states.

The population speaks English, German and French perfectly.

During 1890 there were built in the United States 5,500 chimneys.

Chicago has 2,048 miles of streets, four times as many as New York.

The weight of 10,000,000,000 is equal to that of 4,174,475 American men.

Of the twenty-seven royal families of Europe, two-thirds are Roman.

The actual length of the new St. Clair tunnel is 6,026 feet. It cost \$1,400,000.

The most uncounted in the world was a bee, and the first bee was the devil.

The census shows there were 4,000,000 red-headed people in the United States.

In thirty-three years \$43,000,000 has been expended in London's drainage system.

Puffer got his name from the fact that he puffed his lungs out of his pipe, about 1780.

The largest railway depot in the world is at Birmingham, England. It covers eleven acres.

Chilblain got its name from the fact that chilblains are common in the feet of those who wear them.

About eight billion pieces of mail matter are distributed by postal clerks in the country yearly.

The largest library in the world is the Imperial Library of Russia, which contains over 2,000,000 volumes.

Reading a change of Paris, is the highest standard place in the world. It is 15,000 feet above the sea.

The United States is the first nation in the world's history to have three cities of over 1,000,000 people.

In 1894 there were thirty-five transatlantic ships in existence. There are now nearly three hundred.

The screw in the fourth jewel wheel of a watch is small that a lady's thumb would hold 1,000,000,000 of them.

When Louis Napoleon visited Ferrer's the Rothschilds gave a breakfast in his honor the cost of which was \$400,000.

Hundreds of fish are still alive in the royal aquarium in St. Petersburg that were placed there more than 150 years ago.

The soap-bubble system, recently established on ocean steamers to Europe, saves two hours in the time of delivery of mail.

The young man of genius is not wholly a product of this age. Michael Angelo finished his greatest painting when he was but thirty years of age.

There are twenty-three widows and daughters of Revolutionary soldiers who still draw pensions, though the last male survivor died long ago.

Great Britain has a longer sea coast line than any other nation in Europe, 2,755 miles, with Italy second, 2,742 miles. Russia stands third and France fourth.

Queen Victoria is said to rule a realm embracing 367,000,000 subjects. This is a greater number of people than ever before sat under the shadow of one throne.

Of the 500,000,000 persons, who were carried last year on steam vessels, but sixty-five were killed. No steamer, which this means of travel is the safest in the world.

A twelve-inch equatorial telescope, in Lawrence university, at Appleton, Wis., was made entirely by the colored pupils in the school of mechanical arts at Nashville, Tenn.

About the year 1840 when heels were down and boots and leather shoes were used instead. In 1783 the use of morocco leather was introduced into Lyon by Ebenezer Bred.

In its narrowest sense Europe includes only 3,750,000 square miles, and in its widest sense, with the Polar islands and the north slope of the Caucasus, 4,000,000 square miles.

A geological statistician calculates that in the year 2000 there will be 1,700,000,000 people who speak English, and that the other European languages will be spoken by only 500,000,000 people.

The sun gives 600,000 times as much light as the full moon; 7,000,000,000 times as much as the brightest star in the sky, and 30,000,000 times as much as the combined stars of the heavens.

There are six tunnels in the world which have a length exceeding 21,000 feet. St. Gotthard, Mount Cenis, Hohe, Severn, Nidholms and Siles. St. Gotthard, the longest is 45,840 feet, the shortest, is 21,120 feet.

The eminent British antiquarian, Sir Charles Goswami, says that numerous ruins exist in Southern Greenland, which are evidently relics of Norsemen, who dwelt there centuries before Columbus discovered the country.

Stone forests are found in various parts of the world. In many cases they are hardened by some peculiarity of the atmosphere and are found standing just as they were when clothed with green foliage thousands of years ago.

Every deed which is recorded in New York must be executed in duplicate. The deed, which is given in for record, is bound into a book and retained in the record office. This is a check against forgery and blackmailing.

The human heart is six inches in length, four inches in diameter and beats an average of 70 times a minute, 4,200 times an hour, 100,800 times a day, and 3,651,720 times a year. So, in a life of 80 years the heart beats 300,000,000 times.

The English sparrow was introduced into the United States in 1853. Now he ravages thirty-seven states and six territories comprising an area of 885,000 square miles, and in Canada he is familiar over 100,000 square miles of territory.

If a division of the real estate of the globe was made each man would only have a small lot. Some say he has found it out that taking the whole land surface of the globe into consideration there is, on an average, twenty-two and one-half acres to each person.

The cost of the tunnel under the Thames, about four miles below the London bridge, is to be \$4,355,000. It is to be 1,200 feet in length and twenty-six feet in diameter, with the crown only eight feet below the level of the river at its deepest part.

A healing island in Salagua pond, which is about a mile in length, near Jacksonville, Fla., covers about one-third of the surface and is about two feet in thickness. It bears cranberries, and it drifts from one part of the pond to another according to the direction of the wind.